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"Look on the Fields" - April 01, 1963 Mennonite Central Committee Annual Report

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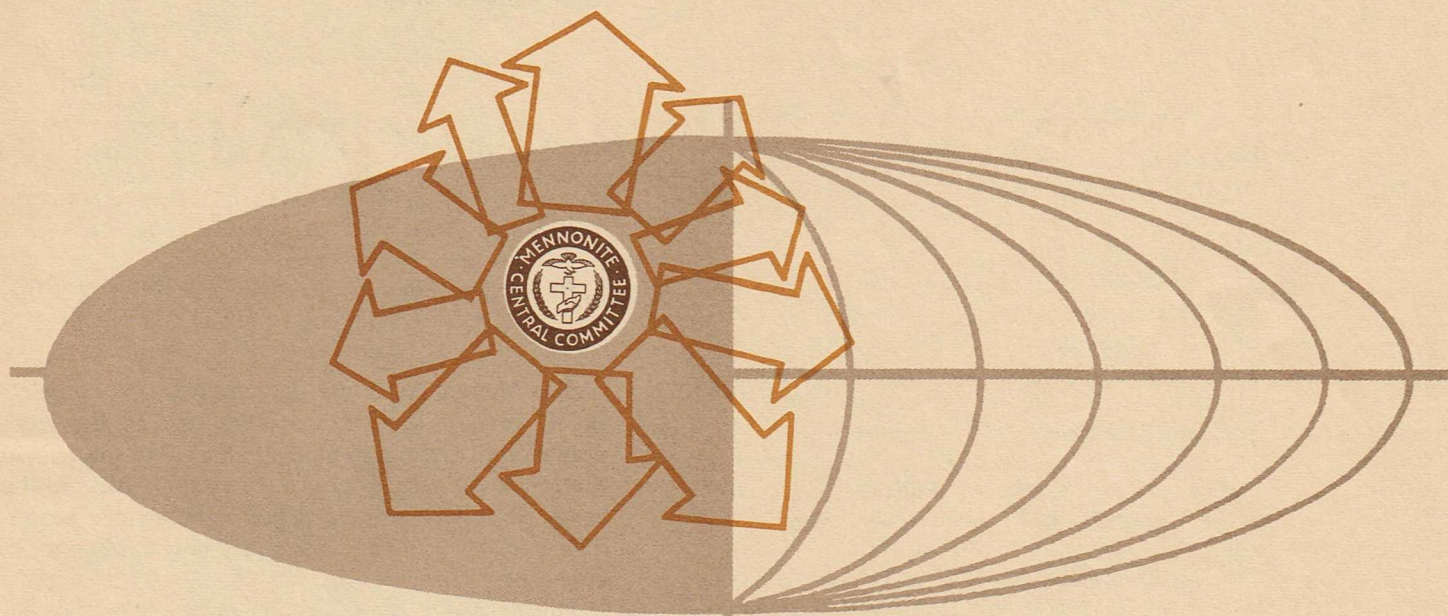
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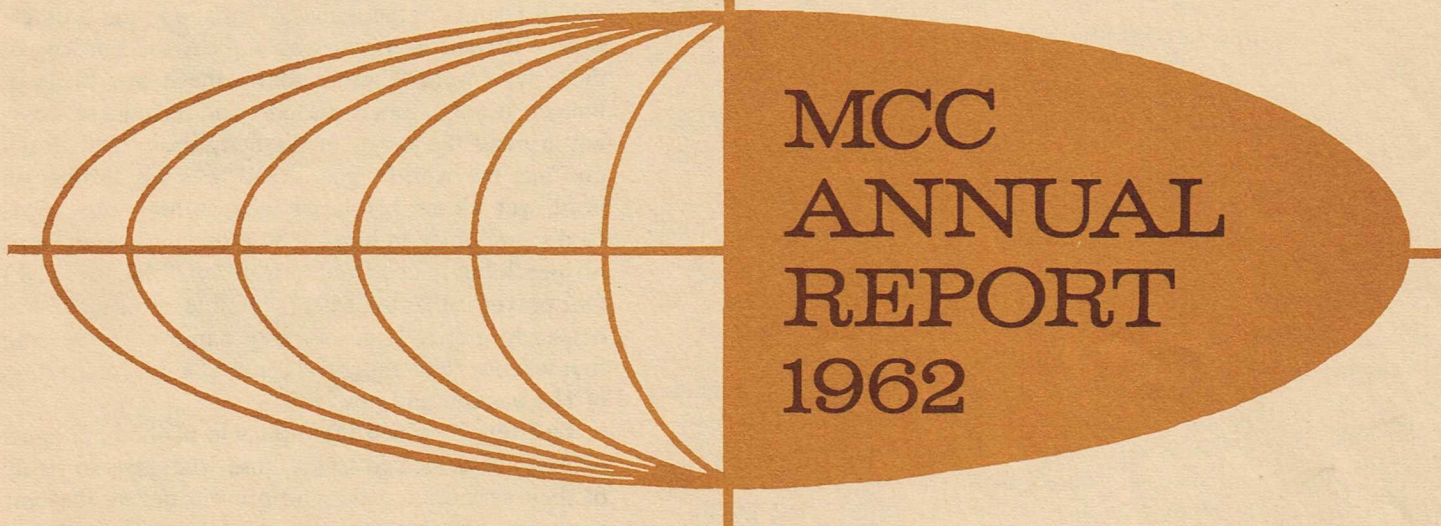
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MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE — AGENCY FOR RELIEF AND OTHER CHRISTIAN SERVICES





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Cover design/Joe Alderfer

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended November 30, 1962

INTRODUCTION

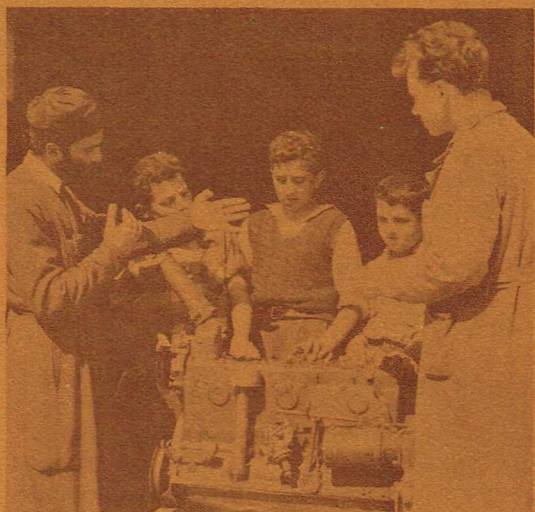
The Mennonite Central Committee, now completing 42 years of service, was established by the Mennonite and Brethren in Christ churches of the United States and Canada to give a Christian witness in the areas of relief, service, peace, and mental health. This ministry of love and sacrifice now extends to 35 countries.

During 1962, at a time when conditions everywhere were fraught with anguish, fear, and misunderstanding, the MCC again attempted to stretch out a hand of compassion and reconciliation to the needy and distraught in the name of Christ and the brotherhood. It tried in a real way to bear the burdens of those who were laboring under the heavy loads of hunger, disease, illiteracy, hate, and nakedness, bearing in mind the words of the Scriptures, "But if any one has the world's goods and sees his brother in need, yet closes his heart against him, how does God's love abide in him? . . . Let us not love in word or speech but in deed and in truth" (I John 3:17, 18.) Our prayer is that the MCC's humble effort may have helped to glorify Him in whose name we serve, and that we may, consequently, come to a new realization of His passion and power.

This report, which lifts up some of the high lights of 1962, is dedicated to all those who gave so freely of their services, goods, and prayers during the past year.



*Nursing care for a diseased Haitian baby.
Mechanical training for boys in Crete.
Food for hungry Chulupi Indians in Paraguay.
Sewing lesson for Greek girls.*



1962 . . . YEAR OF CHALLENGE

The period of time covered by this report was rich with opportunities for witnessing of the love of Christ through our words and deeds, but it also had its moments of testing and frustration. On these pages is a review of some of the Mennonite Central Committee's most significant projects and experiences in 1962.

IN MEMORIAM

☐ BELOVED FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS PASS

The death of Dr. Harold S. Bender on September 21, 1962, was a blow to the MCC, as well as to the total Mennonite brotherhood. Dr. Bender was a member of the MCC Executive Committee since 1930. He also served as chairman of the Peace Section from the time of its founding in 1942 till his death. He made numerous commissioner visits abroad for the relief and peace departments. One of his major contributions was his role in bringing about a closer relationship between European and North American Mennonites.

Joseph N. Byler, director of the Foreign Relief and Services department from 1945-60, passed away on February 14, 1962. He had retired as relief director in 1960, but he continued to administer the child sponsorship program until his death.

Recent months also saw the passing of several other dear friends and supporters of the MCC. Among these were Amos Horst, Akron, Pennsylvania, former MCC member; Ammon Troyer, Sugarcreek, Ohio, MCC member; and T. O. Hylkema, of the Netherlands.

These men contributed much to the cause of the kingdom. They will be sorely missed by the Mennonite brotherhood.

GENERAL

☐ THE AFTERMATH OF THE SEVENTH WORLD CONFERENCE

The Seventh Mennonite World Conference at Kitchener, Ontario, was a significant milestone in the history of inter-Mennonite activity. There seemed to be a vigorous undercurrent of sentiment in favor of more inter-Mennonite cooperation. Repeatedly, the Mennonite Central Committee was mentioned as an example of the good that could come from a

1962 . . . Year of Challenge

united, spiritually motivated effort. A meeting of the representatives of the various Mennonite relief agencies during the conference serves to illustrate this point. Members of Indonesian, Dutch, German, South American, United States, and Canadian relief agencies met informally to discuss their projects and plans for the future. Robert S. Kreider, vice-chairman of MCC, when asked to summarize the reports and discussion, said, "Our brotherhood is small, but I am grateful for the way in which God has used our resources. It is similar to the way in which Christ used the boy's loaves and fishes. Our brotherhood enjoys an overseas influence far out of proportion to our numbers." In trying to summarize the sentiment which he felt in the meeting, he said, "We sense a continuing persistence of need . . . and that we ought to be working together more." One of the men had suggested that a relief project involving all the groups represented at the meeting be tried on an experimental basis.

□ VOLUNTARY SERVICE REEVALUATED

A thorough study was made of the Voluntary Service department during the past year. VS has grown steadily since it first began 16 years ago. Several of the Mennonite conferences have developed this concept within their own circles and now have large, meaningful programs of their own. For a number of years the high income from projects in Newfoundland and elsewhere made the MCC Voluntary Service program virtually self-supporting. Now, however, many of the earning opportunities are diminishing, whereas the projects requiring financial support have remained. These factors led to a reevaluation of the structure and support of the VS program. A plan was drawn up and submitted to the annual meeting in January, 1963, where it was approved. The plan, basically, calls for a direct relationship between the VS department and the MCC Executive Committee. This is the same arrangement that the other administrative sections have.

□ MENNONITE DISASTER SERVICE ORGANIZED

Mennonite Disaster Service section was organized as a section during 1962. It became the fifth section in the total MCC operation, joining Foreign Relief and Services, Mental Health Services, Peace Section, and Voluntary Service. To facilitate administration, and yet to maintain as close a relationship as possible to the local units, it divided Canada and the United States into six regions, each of which will have its own director. The local unit remains the prime focus of the organization. The MDS philosophy is that only by seeing that the objective of the local units—"serving people in need"—is carried out, is the

objective of the entire MDS organization served. The new section is described in greater detail on a later page.

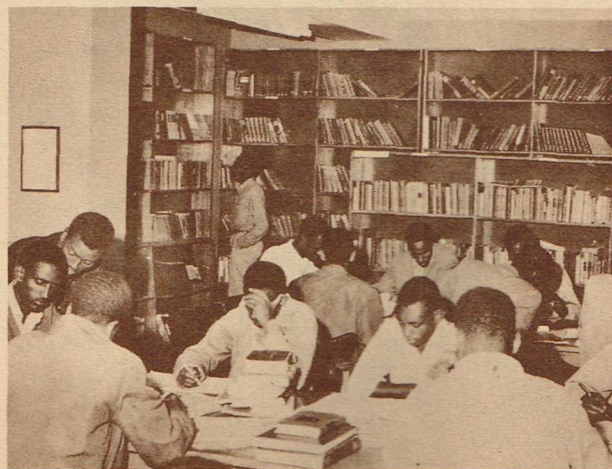
□ THE TRAINEE PROGRAM BECOMES A TRUE EXCHANGE

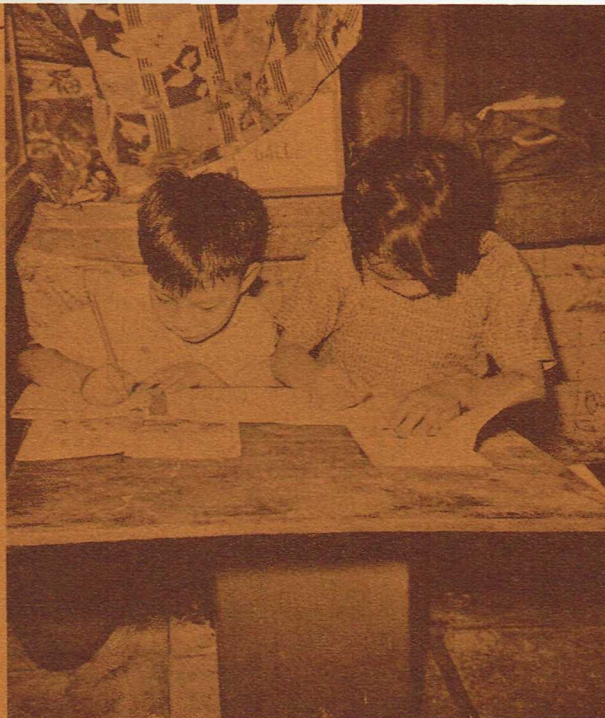
Since 1950, when the Exchange Visitor (Trainee) Program began, 403 European, South American, and Jordanian young people have come to spend a year in American Mennonite homes. However, no American young people went to Europe or South America under the program until this year. Thus, the program was an exchange in name only until 1962, when seven Pax trainees went to live in German and French homes for six months before beginning their two-year Pax terms. It is hoped that by autumn, 1963, a number of American young people can be sent to Germany for one year, thus initiating an exchange program in the true sense of the word. Until recently, of course, economic conditions did not permit European Mennonites to provide for the transportation and maintenance of American exchange visitors.

□ TEACHERS ABROAD PROGRAM BEGUN

Formerly, teachers were placed primarily in Newfoundland schools, but in 1962 a Teachers Abroad Program (TAP) for Africa was begun. Twenty-three teachers became the pioneers of this new undertaking. Twenty are teaching in Tanganyika, Kenya, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, and three are studying French in Belgium in preparation for teaching assignments in the Congo. Thirteen teachers are serving in Newfoundland, bringing the total number of teachers in these two areas up to 35. The pioneer group in Africa has responded well to the challenge of education on that continent. The church-related schools in which they serve are highly appreciative of their services. The overseas expenses of TAP-Africa are paid for out of salary grants made available to the schools by the governments. These funds cover transportation, room and board, personal and vacation allowances, and medical expenses. Administration and orientation expenses are paid out of contributed funds.

Africans are hungry for education. The Teachers Abroad Program is meeting a real need on this continent.





These are two refugee children in Hong Kong whose school tuition is being paid by Mennonite sponsors in North America.

☐ CHILD SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM ENLARGED

During 1962 the Child Sponsorship Program was broadened to include a total of approximately 930 children in Jordan, Korea, Hong Kong, and Indonesia. The number of children assisted in this way was almost doubled during the year. Sponsors participating in this program may choose from three different plans according to their interest and financial resources. The orphan support plan costs \$17.50 a month. This amount completely pays for a boy's education and maintenance in one of the Mennonite schools in Jordan or Korea. Family-child assistance, costing \$10.00 a month, is a new plan to place children who are in institutions back in their homes and to encourage poor parents not to leave their children at orphanages. The third plan, costing \$3.00 a month, gives children from poor families in Indonesia and Hong Kong the privilege of going to school. The \$3.00 pays for their tuition and school supplies.

☐ OVERSEAS NEEDLEWORK AND CRAFTS PROJECT

The Overseas Needlework and Crafts Project became a part of the Foreign Relief and Service department in 1962. It was originally begun by Mrs. J. N. Byler 18 years ago. The project attempts to provide needy women in underdeveloped countries with a meaningful way of earning a living. Orders are taken in the United States and Canada for needlework done by Arab refugee women in Jordan and for handicrafts made in other countries where Mennonites are serving. The needlework project in Jordan provides an income for 150 Arab women and gives them an opportunity to spend their time in a creative way. They embroider items such as tablecloths, scarves, and pillow tops with traditional Arab designs. Sample kits are sent to interested groups on request.

AFRICA

☐ MAJOR THRUST IN ALGERIA

One of the most exciting ventures in which Mennonite churches joined in 1962 was the relief work in Algeria which began in earnest shortly after the seven-year civil war finally came to an end. The MCC had projects in this country during the civil war, but its efforts were greatly increased after peace finally came to this agitated land. It is working together with other Protestant churches, the Christian Committee for Service in Algeria (CCSA), in bringing emergency help to the hapless Algerians in the Constantine-Batna area. Besides working with CCSA, the Mennonites are developing a special agricultural project on a farm at Ain-Kercha near Constantine. This farm is becoming the center for a variety of material aid and self-help efforts. Altogether, the Protestants are responsible for 1,400,000 destitute people. CCSA is planning to help these people through a massive feeding program, using U.S. surplus foods; clothing and bedding distribution; medical services through mobile clinics and the placing of medical personnel in understaffed hospitals; and a reforestation venture in which 21 million trees are to be planted during a two-year period. CCSA had 75 workers in Algeria at the end of 1962, 19 were Mennonites. The MCC is working hand in hand with the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities, which has mission interests in Algeria.

☐ A COOPERATIVE EFFORT IN RWANDA AND BURUNDI

Tribal conflicts in the two new African nations of Rwanda and Burundi have left many refugees who need relief. The Protestant Alliance in these two countries appealed to the churches of the world for assistance, and an unusual, but nonetheless happy, cooperative effort resulted. The World Relief Commission of the National Association of Evangelicals, Church World Service of the National Council of Churches, and the Mennonite Central Committee joined hands to start relief work. Norman and Eunice Wingert, veteran MCC workers, are in charge. Steps have successfully been taken to arrange for the duty-free entry of relief supplies into landlocked Burundi.

☐ LIMURU CONFERENCE

March, 1962, marked the first time in the 50-year history of Mennonite and Brethren in Christ church work in Africa that representatives from all the related groups south of the Sahara met in Christian fellowship and consultation. The meeting, which had *Discipleship in 20th-Century Africa* as its theme, was called through the cooperative efforts of the Mennonite and Brethren in Christ churches in Africa, their sponsoring mission boards, and the MCC. It was estimated that the 19 delegates from seven African countries represented 45,000 Mennonite

1962 . . . Year of Challenge

Christians. The MCC was represented by Orie O. Miller and Elmer Neufeld. The latter led the group in a series of Bible studies. They reported that a deep sense of spiritual unity and of a united witness for Christ pervaded the conference sessions.

ASIA

☐ DANIEL GERBER ABDUCTED

One of the sad notes in 1962 was the abduction of Pax man Daniel Gerber, together with two Christian and Missionary Alliance workers, by communist guerrillas in Vietnam on May 30. Efforts are continuing to learn the three workers' whereabouts and to gain their release, but thus far these attempts have been unsuccessful. The positive side of this experience may be the opportunity these three workers now have of giving medical attention to the people in communist-controlled communities.

☐ FOOD FOR CHINA

The relief department has made an intensive study of ways of sending food to the famine-racked people of mainland China, but there seems to be little hope of sending large-scale shipments of food to this overcrowded nation. Because the doors were closed for the movement of large quantities of food into China, a three-month experimental project, in which 100 poor families in Hong Kong were helped to send food parcels to their relatives in China, was begun. Each family was given \$5.00 per month with which to buy the basic food items that their relatives needed. Invariably the recipients requested more help; however, it is doubtful if this program can be continued. It was learned recently that U.S. legislation may not permit the use of American funds for such a project.

MIDDLE EAST

☐ BEIT JALA PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The MCC opened its second school, the Mennonite Preparatory School for Boys, in Jordan in 1962. This secondary school is located in Beit Jala, a little village near Bethlehem. A new, 40-room stone building is being used by the school. The other Mennonite school in Jordan, at Hebron, teaches the six elementary grades. After a boy finishes the six classes at Hebron, he is promoted to Beit Jala. Fourteen boys were transferred in 1962. Additionally, 34 other boys were enrolled. The students are all orphans or boys who come from families that are too poor to give them the basic necessities of life and to provide them with an education. Each of the boys is sponsored by an individual or a group in the United States or Canada. The school has four Jordanian teachers. All the subjects, except English, are taught in Arabic.

Walter Martin, Jordan MCC director, has high praise for the two schools in Jordan. He said, "We are convinced that this educational effort is a very important program and needs to be increased as funds become available. Here we can teach the principles of Jesus Christ as set down in His Word and try to make a lasting impression upon these young minds."

SOUTH AMERICA

☐ INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN PARAGUAY

In 1962 the Mennonites of North America, through the MCC, began a three-year program to help the Paraguayan Mennonites to settle culturally uprooted Indians in the Chaco. Many of the Indians have expressed a strong desire to leave their nomadic way of life. The problem became more urgent during the year as more and more Indians requested help from the Mennonites. The settlement board which had been established to administer the resettlement could not handle all the Indians that came to them for help; consequently, the situation became tense. Frank Wiens, South America director, reported that "during the latter part of 1962 . . . the Chulupis became restless . . . and demanded that we speed up the settling of more families. . . . This total Indian problem has become serious and may well become a threat to the happy existence of our Mennonite colonists." It is hoped that the North American Mennonites will give more support to this project in 1963.

AT HOME

☐ RACE RELATIONS PROJECT IN THE SOUTH

The race relations project in the United States South began in late 1961. This work has resulted in an enthusiastic response from the constituency; but, frequently, it has been a very frustrating work. The project has no precedent in our history. It needs the prayers of the brotherhood and the best counsel and guidance that it can give.

A Mennonite House has been established in Atlanta. This has been the center of Vincent and Rosemarie Hardings' ministry, but they have also witnessed in other parts of the South. The Hardings have discovered many open doors for the witness of Biblical love, nonresistance, and reconciliation, which they hope to bring to the situation of racial strife in the South. Their contacts have been primarily with the Christian church. They have attempted to maintain communication with both white and Negro churchmen. In circumstances where emotions and partisan feelings sometimes get out of hand, the witness of the Christian who is not trying to promote an organizational cause, but simply bringing the Spirit of Christ to bear on the situation, is a difficult and demanding task. They spent much time in Albany, Georgia, which was one of the focal points of inter-

racial strife during 1962. Their contribution consisted of visiting with white ministers to discuss the moral issues involved in the racial struggles, meeting with civic and business leaders to gain a better understanding of the problems and to clarify the Christian perspective; and, perhaps most important, serving as resource persons for the Negro movement in Albany to call the Christians there continually to the way of the cross in human relations. The witness in the South has been bolstered by a Voluntary Service unit in Atlanta. A summer service team demonstrated that a group of Christians can live and work together without being affected by the racial barriers which society has thrown up. After the summer service people left, several long-term VSers came to work in Atlanta. Mennonite House has become a center for fellowship, service, and witness to the unity of the Christian family.

□ EXPANSION OF MENTAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES

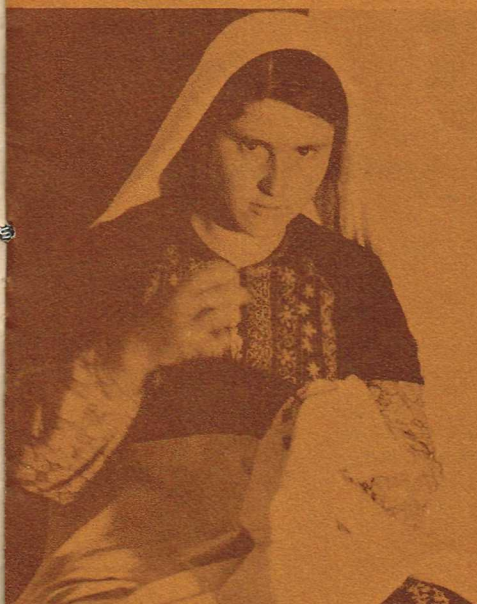
All four of the hospitals belonging to Mennonite Mental Health Services are in the midst of constructing new facilities or planning further expansion for the near future. The Oaklawn Psychiatric Center, Elkhart, Indiana, is nearing completion. February 15, 1963, has been set as the opening date. The total cost of the center is in the vicinity of \$950,000, of which the church has about \$150,000 yet to raise. In Newton, Kansas, Prairie View Hospital's 4,000 square foot industrial therapy building is also nearing com-

pletion. Brook Lane Farm Hospital, Hagerstown, Md., dedicated its new chapel on July 14, 1962. The administration feels that this new building has become a real "symbol of concern." Kings View Hospital, Reedley, Calif., is planning to expand its facilities to make room for expanded outpatient program, a more adequate dining and activity area, and for ten additional beds. It has also been invited by the Bakersfield community, 80 miles south of Reedley, to build a psychiatric hospital there. The MCC annual meeting gave this plan its tentative approval in January, 1963.

□ AILSA CRAIG BOYS' FARM EXPANDS FACILITIES

Ailsa Craig Boys' Farm in Ontario is a Christian treatment center, home, and school for emotionally disturbed adolescent boys. Since its beginning in 1955, this inter-Mennonite institution has admitted over 85 boys. At present 20 boys are residing at the farm. The facilities are overcrowded. In 1962 the MCC approved the board of directors' plan to construct three new cottages. This will increase the farm's capacity to 30, but the new facilities will also mean more personal attention for each boy because there will be three families of ten boys each, rather than one family of 20 boys. The old farmhouse will be used for staff quarters, offices, and a central kitchen. This expansion program will cost \$150,000, half of which needs to come from concerned friends.

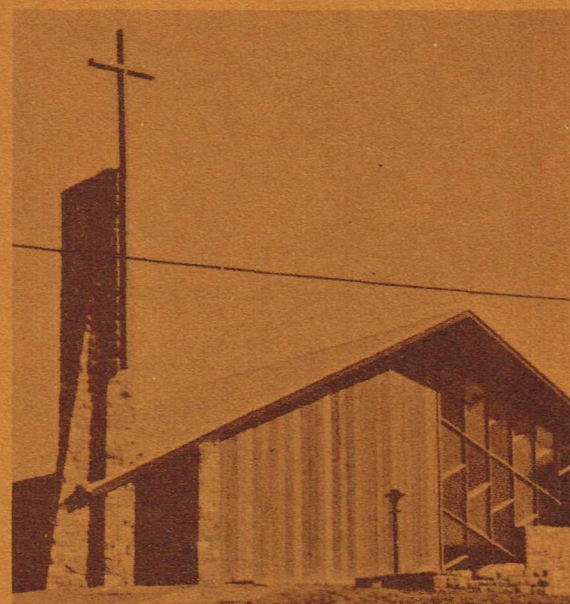
The new chapel at Brook Lane Farm Hospital is a "symbol of concern."



An Arab refugee woman puts the finishing touches on a piece of embroidery which will be sold in North America by the MCC.



A summer service worker goes for a walk with two of her charges in a school for retarded children.



SUMMARY OF 1962 FOREIGN ACTIVITY

COUNTRY	No. of Workers	Total	Cash	MATERIAL AID				
				Material Aid Total	Clothing (1)	Food (1)	Gov't Surplus (1)	Special Projects (2)
Algeria	19	\$125,941.93	\$5,834.93	\$120,107.00	\$77,216.00	\$21,450.00	---	\$21,441.00
Argentina	2	10,062.88	10,062.88	---	---	---	---	---
Austria	11	51,224.28	13,442.08	37,782.20	9,048.50	7,481.20	---	21,252.50
Bolivia	8	9,631.58	8,456.58	1,175.00	---	875.00	---	300.00
Brazil	2	3,176.58	3,176.58	---	---	---	---	---
British Honduras	5	33,735.81	22,489.91	11,245.90	342.00	3,897.65	---	7,006.25
Burundi	4	10,279.08	1,309.08	8,970.00	5,670.00	3,300.00	---	---
Chile	---	77.47	77.47	---	---	---	---	---
Congo	30*	62,104.61	49,504.41	12,600.20	6,346.00	541.70	---	5,712.50
England	1*	58.90	58.90	---	---	---	---	---
France	---	5,258.40	19.90	5,238.50	5,238.50	---	---	---
Germany ³	21	70,879.33	51,196.83	19,682.50	7,902.50	8,050.00	---	3,730.00
Greece	15	21,131.13	21,131.13	---	---	---	---	---
Haiti ⁴	25	65,770.08	46,039.46	19,730.62	4,473.00	8,174.25	---	7,083.37
Holland	7*	8,105.71	8,105.71	---	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong	4	428,708.90	27,801.90	400,907.00	34,670.50	88,737.60	198,252.60	79,246.30
India	9	24,626.62	23,984.60	642.02	---	---	---	642.02
Indonesia	22	97,535.89	43,840.19	53,695.70	657.50	28,074.00	---	24,964.20
Japan	1	3,996.00	3,996.00	---	---	---	---	---
Jordan	14	399,705.62	77,528.46	322,177.16	223,803.50	14,245.10	35,616.63	48,511.93
Korea	14	313,578.76	62,590.49	250,988.27	79,590.00	37,794.75	100,799.07	32,804.45
Laos	---	93,091.19	43.76	93,047.43	18,639.50	14,850.00	59,557.93	---
Lebanon	2*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Liberia	1	775.08	775.08	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico ⁴	5	8,207.73	8,207.73	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco	2	5,375.62	5,375.62	---	---	---	---	---
Nepal	3	3,529.45	3,529.45	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	3	3,065.15	3,065.15	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	23*	125,811.39	90,474.86	35,336.53	---	---	---	---
Peru	2	2,657.73	2,657.73	---	15,994.50	---	---	19,342.03
Switzerland ⁵	4	2,180.36	2,180.36	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	64,890.10	---	64,890.10	---	---	---	---
Thailand	4	4,698.68	4,698.68	---	5,226.00	44,565.00	---	15,098.50
Uruguay	2	1,903.13	1,903.13	---	---	---	---	---
Vietnam	6	255,438.89	20,009.26	235,429.63	---	---	---	---
Teachers Abroad	23	11,496.97	11,496.97	---	18,041.00	63,060.15	116,559.99	37,768.49
Clothing, Food, Literature Purchases	---	3,524.42	3,524.42	---	---	---	---	---
Indirect Expense	---	102,646.90	102,646.90	---	---	---	---	---
Administrative Expense	---	170,500.64	170,500.64	---	---	---	---	---
Loan Repayments and Interest	---	25,740.05	25,740.05	---	\$512,859.00	\$345,097.00	\$510,786.22	\$324,903.54
Totals	294	\$2,631,123.04	\$937,477.28	\$1,693,645.76	---	---	---	---

1 Market value.

2 Includes Christmas and leprosy bundles, school supplies, and soap.

3 The cash item of \$51,196.83 includes administrative costs for the entire Europe-North Africa area, nonreimbursable freight on material aid, Pax, and East-West services in behalf of Mennonites in Eastern European countries.

4 Administered by Voluntary Service.

5 Represents MCC's cooperative share in the Agape Verlag publishing program with Mennonite Publishing House giving similar amount.

Note: Totals in this summary do not coincide with disbursement figures in the Financial Summary on the last page because this summary covers the total expenditures of the relief, Mennonite Aid, and Pax programs and the foreign portions, with their proportionate share of indirect and administrative expenses of the Peace Section and Voluntary Service program.

* Includes Menno Travel Service.

Archie Graber, veteran missionary and relief worker, distributes chickens to resettled refugees in the Congo. Mennonites sent 23,000 chicks to the Congo in 1962.



FOREIGN RELIEF AND SERVICES

The dimensions of this world's need are staggering. There is so much privation that it is difficult for the human mind, especially the mind of a well-fed, warmly clothed Canadian or American, to grasp its true scope and significance.

For one thing, the world's population is mushrooming at an incredible rate. Every time the clock ticks there is another mouth to be fed. In less than 40 years the present population of three billion will have doubled to six billion. The alarming fact is not the number but the time. According to some experts, the world can support as many as 18 billion people by the use of human ingenuity and the compassionate sharing of resources; but, unless we start doing something now—in a world in which more than half the people are underfed, many of them to the point of starvation—to alleviate the present situation and prepare for the increasing numbers, we face a losing battle.

Hunger is not the only problem. The awful specter of needless disease and untimely deaths still stalks most of the earth. For example, 50,000,000 persons in tropical and subtropical climates suffer from yaws,

a dreadful disease, but one which can be cured with one shot of penicillin. Many other examples could be given.

Hunger, disease, overcrowding, nakedness are the rule, not the exception, in our world. And it is in this setting that the Foreign Relief and Services department is attempting to minister in the name of Christ.

Since the need is so widespread, and since it takes on so many forms, the projects of MCC, of necessity, are very diverse. The following are some of its general categories of activity.

Self-help. Less than half of the people of the world are estimated to be properly fed, and distribution of all large Canadian and United States farm surpluses—if that could be accomplished—would probably provide food for the needy of the world for only a few months. The MCC feels that the wisest way to help the underfed is to help them improve their food-producing techniques. For this reason we do agricultural extension work in Bolivia, Paraguay, the Congo, Algeria, India, Pakistan, Korea, Indonesia, and Greece.

Much needed blankets and clothing were distributed in Algeria during the cold winter.





Pax construction teams continued to be active in Austria, Germany, and Greece during 1962.

Self-help endeavors can also take other forms. In Korea, for example, widows are being given courses in sewing so that they can make their living by this trade. After they graduate from the course, they are provided with a sewing machine at a nominal cost. The Mennonite schools in Korea and Jordan are other examples. In Belize, British Honduras, a store has been established to sell the produce coming from the several Mennonite colonies in that country.

Medical work. Healing the diseased and witnessing to them of the love of Christ is another relief department activity. At present 15 medical doctors and 29 nurses are serving abroad. In Paraguay, for example, Dr. John R. Schmidt is serving in a cooperative leprosy project which looks after 575 patients. Five MCC doctors are serving in the Operation Doctor program in the Congo. Medical services are also being rendered in Jordan, Indonesia, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, India, Algeria, Bolivia, and British Honduras.

Material aid. Food and clothing distribution continues to be one of our biggest overseas operations. The chart in the center of this report indicates the value and destinations of the various material aid shipments in 1962. This important part of the relief program could not be carried on were it not for the strong support of hundreds of women's organizations, local relief committees, and other concerned groups and individuals. For example, in 1962 the largest amount of meat was canned since 1954. A total of over 230,000 two-pound cans of meat were processed. Clothing and bedding donations totaled over 660,000 pounds, also a record. Forty per cent of the clothing and bedding was new. Christmas bundles were also contributed in record numbers. Over 35,700 came in.

The government surplus food program also continued in 1962. The MCC is responsible for the distribution of 8,494,000 pounds of various surplus commodities in Korea, Jordan, Vietnam, and Paraguay. A contribution of \$1.00 enables MCC to distribute at least 300 pounds of surplus food to the needy in these countries.

The MCC is a member of Interchurch Medical Assistance (IMA), an agency which solicits drugs and hospital supplies and equipment from commercial sources for its members. Since March, 1961, when IMA was organized, the relief department has

received \$135,000 worth of supplies from this source at an overhead cost of \$2,250.

Pax. Pax men continue to make a very worthwhile and meaningful contribution in various fields of endeavor throughout the world. Elmer Neufeld, Congo, reports, "There are a number of urgent requests for (Pax) assistance. . . . We can look forward to a growing Pax program with more selectivity of projects." In evaluating the performance of the Pax men in North Bihar, India, Vernon Reimer, MCC director in India, writes, "The Pax fellows have done a remarkable job." Frank Wiens, in his report on Bolivia, says, "Our four-man Pax team is working out well. The boys are happy; so are the Methodists who are using them in a settlement and community development program." Naturally, there are also some instances of frustration and disillusionment among the Pax men. The causes for these difficulties, when they do arise, range from homesickness to problems of interpersonal relationship and difficult assignments.

Children's work. Much of the relief department's assistance is geared, directly and indirectly, to help children. This is as it should be because no one is quite as much in need of aid as a helpless, suffering child. Millard Moser, Hong Kong director, in his 1962 report, commented that "over one third of Hong Kong's population is under fifteen years of age. As Dr. Andrew Roy says, 'Children are everywhere; one steps on them, is pestered by them, thanks God for them, tries to forget them, and is haunted by them. They are the hope of the future, and if more is not done, its potential curse.' Yet children look at the work in such a special way reserved only for them. Consider the case of Choi Kai Wah, a little eight-year-old boy, who cheerfully, yet full of honest concern, wrote to his American sponsor, 'How is your health in that foreign country?'"

The MCC is the only Protestant relief agency which is distributing surplus food commodities in Vietnam. Workers in that country report that the need continues to be appalling.



PEACE SECTION

"War is horrible, and increasingly unthinkable, but Christians and the church must do more to seek peace. They must be peacemakers. They must get at the roots of the war problem. They must follow Christ through the tangled jungle of human society in sincere and practical steps that relieve the pressures from which war explodes. . . . We must hasten to make practical arrangements for meeting glaring human need around the world. . . . Is it not something of a commentary on the state of our spiritual alertness that we are far more shocked by the threat of war than we have been about the vast expanse of human misery all around us?" These are the words

*O God, whose will is life and peace
For all the sons of men,
Let not our human hates release
The sword's dread power again.
Forgive our narrowness of mind;
Destroy false pride, we plead:
Deliver us and all mankind
From selfishness and greed.*
—Rolland W. Schloerb.



of Haskell Miller and Dale White in their little book, *Meeting the Needs of the World's People*. And this is the arena in which the Peace Section is attempting to witness. Its ongoing work represents a cooperative effort on the part of the various Mennonite groups to focus the convictions and concerns of the church on the unending problems of hostility, prejudice, fear, and violence in today's world.

The Peace Section has felt called to witness beyond the borders of Canada and the United States because the need and hunger for peace is universal. Slowly the Mennonite people have come to the understanding that a Biblical peace witness means more than merely speaking out against participation in war. They have begun to discover that it involves speaking and acting in Christian love in situations where there is injustice and hostility. This new approach to the peace witness has led the Peace Section to place representatives in Japan, Europe, the Congo, and the United States South.

The representative in Europe, William Keeney, made many contacts in the interests of the peace witness during 1962. He also served on the European Peace Section Committee, which works closely with other peace groups, especially those related to the Mennonite churches in the Netherlands and Germany.

The peace witness in Japan is carried on as part of the total mission effort. Ferd Ediger, the representative, works under the guidance of an advisory committee which includes the field chairmen of most of the Mennonite-related mission boards working in Japan. A peace seminar for students, literature distribution, completion of the Japanese translation of the sound track for the film *Alternatives*, and a visit to the churches in Taiwan were some of the high lights of 1962 activity.

Two other important facets of the Peace Section program, the Limuru conference in Africa and the race relations project in the South, were described in the opening section of this report.

On the home front, one of the most significant developments in the peace witness during 1962 was the reorganization and revitalization of the Church Peace Mission. Paul Peachey has now assumed the position of executive secretary on a full-time basis. The new Church Peace Mission is to be "an instrument for theological and ethical study, discussion, and confrontation on the subject of war and peace and the church's responsibility in the crisis of the nuclear age."

The Peace Section continues to serve in a liaison relationship between the Selective Service System and the over 40 agencies and institutions of the Mennonite and Brethren in Christ churches which use I-W's. During the first 9½ months of 1962, 374 men were assigned to alternative service projects through the MCC. Of this number 131 entered the MCC program and the remaining 243 entered conference projects.



Migrant laborers continue to be one of America's forgotten minorities. Two summer service units again worked with these unfortunates in 1962.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE

Voluntary Service units are located in the United States, Canada, Haiti, and Mexico. At the close of 1962, 135 volunteers were serving in these four countries. These workers have opportunity to address themselves to some of the most urgent needs of our day. Their service usually results in a threefold blessing. It benefits the following:

- *The persons residing in the institutions in which they are serving. They receive extra assistance which would not be available if the VSers would not be there.

- *The regular staff members. VSers inject a refreshing influence into the life stream of an institution.

- *The volunteers themselves. One volunteer testified, "Serving under the VS financial arrangement made me realize that I could live happily without many things that I once thought I needed."

United States. There are eleven units in the United States. They serve in children's homes, institutions for delinquents, mental hospitals, community and race relations projects, the National Institutes of Health, and MCC headquarters. Their services include nursing, clerical work, maintenance, teaching, supervising handicrafts and recreation, driving truck, cooking, and doing laundry.

Mexico. Last year marked the first complete year of operation for the agricultural project in Mexico. The four-man unit is busy with a variety of activities. They started experimental plots of a number of crops, helped the Mexican Department of Agriculture test soil samples, introduced trench silos, and distributed some livestock and poultry to the farmers in the vicinity.

Two other VSers are serving in Mexico under Heifer Project, Inc. (HPI). These young men assist in the delivery of livestock brought into the country by HPI.

Haiti. Hospital work constitutes the largest segment of VS activity in Haiti. Six nurses, a laboratory

technician, and a pharmacist serve at Hospital Albert Schweitzer. A three-man community development team is connected with this unit. The VSers have made a very significant contribution at the hospital, both in terms of the services they have rendered and the way in which they have strengthened the religious life of the hospital.

The MCC hospital at Grande Riviere du Nord continued to develop in efficiency and service during 1962. It had approximately 40,000 clinical consultations during the year. The 30-bed hospital is usually full to capacity, and often to overflowing. A very gratifying experience here has been the good relationship which has developed between the Haitian staff, which now numbers over 30, and the eleven Mennonite workers.

Since 1959 five VSers have been assigned to a Haitian Methodist agricultural and medical program. The results of this project have not been dramatic, but the over-all accomplishments of this partnership have been significant. For example, the Methodist minister there is initiating a VS program, patterned after the MCC program, for Haitian young people. The last of the Mennonite workers there was scheduled to terminate in January, thus ending a small, but nevertheless fruitful endeavor.

Newfoundland. The teachers' program in Newfoundland and the nursing service at the hospitals in Twillingate and St. Anthony remained at about the same level as the previous year. At present there are 20 volunteers serving at five locations.

Summer service. The 1962 summer service program saw a reduced number of participants, but worth-while contributions were made, nevertheless, at over a dozen locations in the United States and Canada. One of the most stimulating projects was the work among migrant laborers in the state of New York.

MENNONITE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mennonite Mental Health Services (MMHS) coordinates the operation of four hospitals for the mentally ill. The fourth one, Oaklawn Psychiatric Center, Elkhart, Indiana, is scheduled to open its doors February 15, 1963. The three other hospitals are Brook Lane Farm, Hagerstown, Maryland; Prairie View, Newton, Kansas; and Kings View, Reedley, California. Each of the hospitals is administered by a local board composed of representatives from the various Mennonite and Brethren in Christ churches in the vicinity of the hospital.

The three existing hospitals admitted a total of 753 patients during 1962. Ten per cent of these were Mennonite and Brethren in Christ. Additionally, the hospitals recorded a total of 7,487 outpatient treatments, interviews, and evaluations.

The total inpatient capacity of the three hospitals

is 117. They had an average daily census of 101.6, meaning that they were operating very nearly at full capacity throughout the year.

One of the problems facing the hospitals is the recruitment of well-trained, properly motivated staff members from the Mennonite and Brethren in Christ churches. Psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, nurses, and other therapists and ward personnel are being sought. Naturally, the hospitals look first to the supporting constituency for these workers, but they do not limit themselves to hiring only Mennonites. To encourage more people to go into the field of mental health, MMHS is giving two \$1,000 grants each year to exceptional graduate students. Applicants must show interest in the MMHS program, but they are not obligated to join an MMHS hospital staff if they decide not to do so.

The four hospitals at present employ 148 people, 18 of whom are professional. MMHS is studying the best way to make the religious aspect of its program effective, in line with the concerns which the church had—and continues to have—when they established the hospitals. MMHS members are seeking to lead the constituency into a full exploration of the relationship between the Christian faith and psychiatry.

MENNONITE DISASTER SERVICE

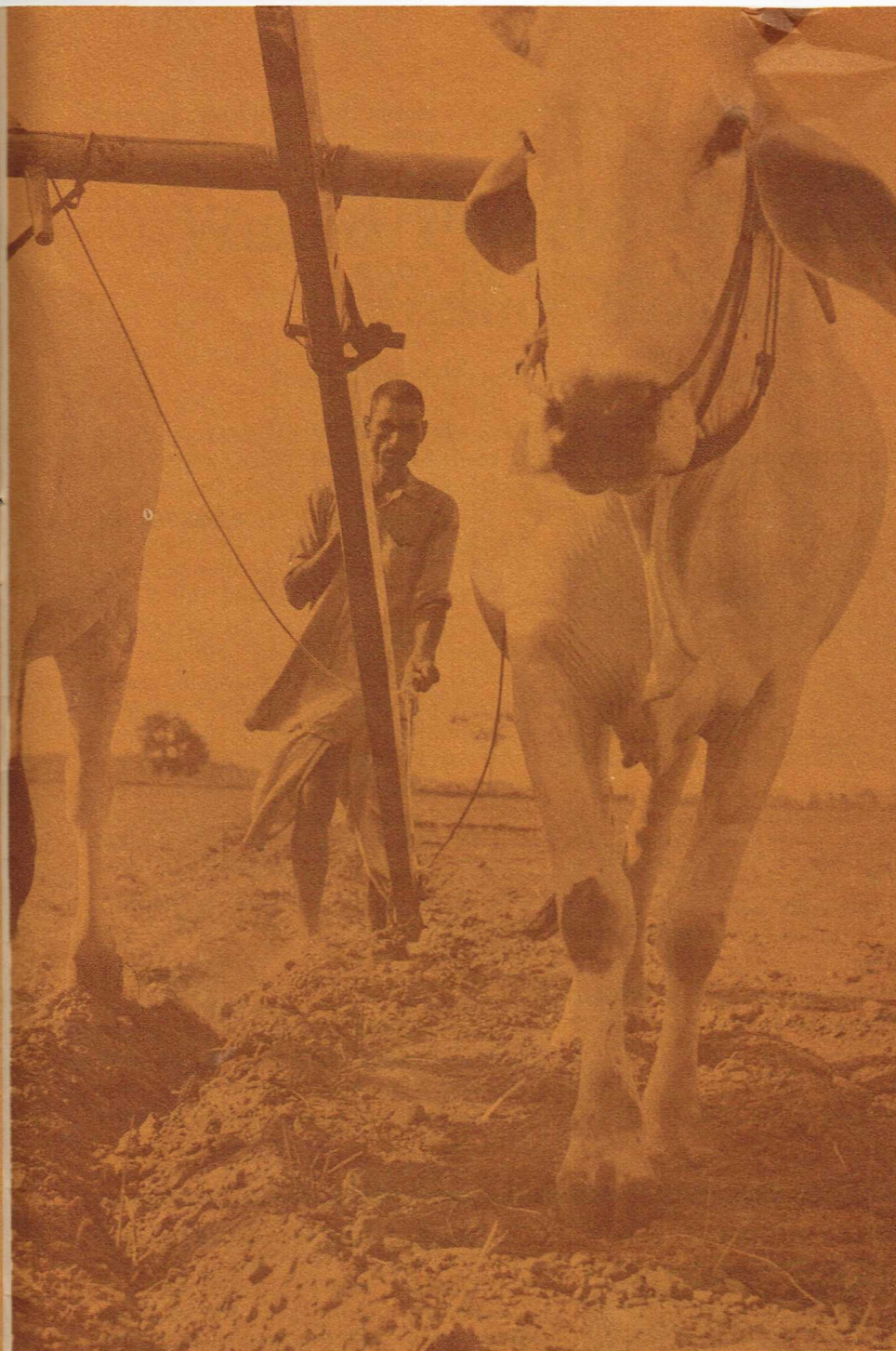


An international MDS team made daily rounds in Belize, British Honduras, early in 1962, to help widows and old people repair houses which had been damaged by Hurricane Hattie.

Local Canadian and U.S. MDS units again helped during times of disaster on several occasions during 1962. Several Eastern U.S. units, for example, worked in New Jersey and Delaware following the floods and storms that lashed the Eastern seaboard during early March. And an international MDS team worked in British Honduras until February, helping to provide shelter for the people who were made homeless by Hurricane Hattie in late 1961.

The new organizational structure of MDS continues to place primary emphasis on the local units, but the six regional directors and the executive coordinator will help them to work more effectively. The regional director is responsible for the efficient coordination of the units within his region. For example, he will see to it that individual units requiring additional help in a disaster will receive that help. He will also provide his units with information of a practical or educational nature. Additionally, he is responsible to acquaint himself with governmental and nongovernmental disaster agencies to which his units would have to relate themselves during disasters.

The executive coordinator, stationed at Akron, Pennsylvania, will encourage and promote the interchange of information, serve as a point of reference to which other disaster agencies can relate, see to it that no disaster is overlooked, and, generally speaking, attempt to keep the total organization functioning properly.



TO PLOW IN HOPE. Perhaps nothing symbolizes the fullness of a happy life better for a poverty-stricken person than a plowman tilling his soil. A yoke of bullocks and a simple plow may not impress us as being symbolic of the better life, but for farmers in many emerging countries this simple implement already marks a big improvement over the crooked tree branch they formerly used which merely pulverized a thin layer of the topsoil. This picture stands for far more than the agricultural work which the Mennonite churches are doing through the MCC. It is symbolic of the total effort of the program to help the poor and downtrodden who are aspiring to better things.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

- *Atlee Beechy
Mennonite Church
- *H. Ernest Bennett
Mennonite Church
- Ira J. Buckwalter
Lancaster Mennonite Conference
- C. A. DeFehr
Mennonite Brethren Church
- J. Winfield Fretz
General Conference Mennonite Church
- Ted Friesen
Canadian Mennonite Relief Committee
- Albert Gaeddert
General Conference Mennonite Church
- Kenneth Geiger (Associate)
United Missionary Church
- Andrew Gingerich
Conservative Mennonite Church
- Tillman Habegger (Associate)
Missionary Church Association
- *P. C. Hiebert
Life Member
- *Waldo Hiebert
Mennonite Brethren Church
- *C. N. Hostetter, Jr.
Brethren in Christ Church
- Elam L. Kauffman
Beachy Amish Mennonite Church
- Clayton Keener
Lancaster Mennonite Conference
- *Robert S. Kreider
General Conference Mennonite Church
- John E. Lapp
Mennonite Church
- Orie O. Miller
Executive Secretary, Emeritus
- J. B. Martin
Mennonite Church
- David P. Neufeld
General Conference Mennonite Church
- Fred Nighswander
Conference of Historic Peace Churches
- C. J. Rempel
Nonresistant Relief Organization
- George J. Rempel (Associate)
Emmanuel Mennonite Church
- Sam J. Schmidt
Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Church
- *William T. Snyder
Executive Secretary
- E. J. Swalm
Brethren in Christ Church
- *J. J. Thiessen
Canadian Mennonite Relief and Immigration Council
- F. H. Wenger
(Harry Wenger, Alternate)
Church of God in Christ, Mennonite
- Merlo M. Zimmerman
Evangelical Mennonite Church
- *Executive Committee

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

For the year ended November 30, 1962

Income			
Gifts of cash	\$1,172,194.00		
Gifts of materials:			
From the churches	1,198,248.00		
From the U.S. and Canadian governments	510,786.00		
Income from institutional operations	1,080,057.00		
Other income (Note 1)	279,299.00		4,240,584.00
			<hr/>
Disbursements			
Relief—material aid	1,693,645.00		
Relief—cash	523,022.00		
Mennonite Aid	203,612.00		
Pax	103,229.00		
Trainee	28,608.00		
Peace Section	49,351.00		
Voluntary Service	187,964.00		
Mental Health coordination	17,084.00		
Mental Hospitals and Ailsa Craig	1,117,265.00		
Headquarters housekeeping, housing, etc.	52,411.00		3,976,191.00
			<hr/>
Excess of income over disbursements			264,393.00
Increase in applied, reserved, and designated funds (Note 2)			362,858.00
Combined available fund deficits December 1, 1961	7,835.00*		
Less: Appropriations	3,322.00		11,157.00*
			<hr/>
Combined available fund deficits November 30, 1962 (Note 3)			109,622.00*

*Indicates red.

Note 1: Income from Voluntary Service units, material aid repayments, income from headquarters housekeeping and housing, and trainee repayments are included in this amount.

Note 2: Increase consists primarily of additional equity in mental hospitals and Ailsa Craig Boys' Farm through operations and expenditures against real estate and equipment.

Note 3: The combined available fund deficit increased by \$101,787 during 1962. This is primarily due to insufficient income to cover the relief, Mennonite Aid, and Voluntary Service Funds program activity and reduction of mortgages against staff housing real estate. Funds to cover these deficits have been taken from designated and savings accounts and will need to be restored there.

PEACE, RELIEF AND SERVICE COMMITTEE BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH

Since 1940 the Brethren in Christ Church, through its Peace, Relief and Service Committee, has been a partner in the work of the Mennonite Central Committee. With funds, personnel, and gifts in kind the Brethren in Christ Church gives support to Relief, Pax, Voluntary Service, Aid, Peace testimony, Mental Health, and related services. Congregations and individuals supporting this program mail contributions to:

Clair H. Hoffman, Treasurer
Florin, Pennsylvania